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CALIFORNIA GARDEN

IN THIS NUMBER

JUNE IN ALASKA
ESCALLONIAS
FALL FLOWER SHOW
PREMIUM LIST

AUGUST, 1927 TEN CENTS

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JUNE IN ALASKA

By Mrs. Maud Thayer Frary.

Alaska was for some time nick-named "Seward's Folly", but they who scoffed would be glad could they have retracted their hasty decision while yet Mr. Seward lived. The whole nation owes a debt of gratitude to him for his far-seeing persistence and insistence that Congress remain all night or until the decision was reached to purchase Alaska, and the price established at $7,200,000, or less than two cents an acre. Over $500,000,000 has been taken out in gold, copper and from the fishing industry.

Before speaking of the flowers, and in justice to its marvelous scenic wonders, the trip must receive at least a passing mention.

Sailing on these placid inland ocean waters, between towering snow-capped mountains thickly forested to the base with fir, pine, hemlock and spruce; with literally thousands of wooded islands (10,000 have been chartered) scattered all about, it seemed more like gliding down a peaceful river than on the mighty ocean. Here and there were Indian log huts, quaint Indian cemeteries, neat light houses, waterfalls, glaciers and interesting fiords, that one wished for time to explore. On some of the islands were fox farms, and one island that looked like a huge rat swimming had a light house on the would-be tail. Several of the islands looked like the sailor hats of bygone days, the shore forming the rim and the wooded center the crown. Sometimes the island was so very tiny that it seemed inadequate to hold even the beacon light which warned the pilot away from the rocky pinnacle.

Built on the steep mountain sides that rise abruptly from the shore, the small coast towns of Alaska have little level ground, but every available foot of land that was not used for house, sidewalk or narrow roadway was dressed in vivid green, and was lush with the native growths.

Old Mother Nature in her equalization process gives to this section, in the summer season, a double amount of warm sunshine, both day and night, and this continuous warmth, together with the fact that there is always moisture in the frozen ground, not more than eighteen or twenty inches below the surface, is responsible for the phenomenal growth and extreme succulence of the plant life.

Everywhere, along the edges of the narrow wooden sidewalks, dandelions with stems over a foot and a half high, and flowers as large as a silver dollar, were nodding and smiling. Huge golden buttercups, and exquisitely soft velvety yellow cowslips kept them company. In the vacant lots and on the sloping banks were purple lupins in profusion, yellow monkey flower, twisted stalk, lily of the valley, Solomon's Seal, trillium, Alpine beauty (Clintonia uniflora) with a terminal single white flower of six petals, Canada dogwood (Cornus-Canadensis) that is low growing with waxy white flower about an inch and a quarter in diameter and a purple flower that the natives call a crocus, that looked more like a gentian.

A very beautiful shrub called Hudson Bay Tea, with creamy white flowers in flat clusters, similar to our cultivated Lauristina, though less compact, gave the impression that bits of dainty lace had been caught on the tips of the branches, so delicate were its starry blossoms.

There was a great abundance of Mertensia-laevigata, with full clusters of flowers shading from a deep blue to pink; salmon berry bushes with deep pink blooms—raspberry and blackberry bushes growing five or six feet high, and columbines along the water ways all hurrying to complete their growth. There were also elder berries growing in profusion, the berries being red instead of purple as we know them here and with leaves slightly different from ours.

Low on the ground trailed the Kinnikinnick, with tiny pink bell-shaped flowers, not unlike the manzanita, but daintier and more attractive. The Indians use it as a medicine, and in curing animal skins.

Standing out conspicuously and entirely different from any other flower was the creamy white and very fragrant blossom of the mountain lily or squaw grass (Zerophyllum tenax) which grows in a conical cluster on a tall flower stalk (sometimes three feet high) springing from a bunch of tough grass like leaves, that the Indian women use for making baskets. These lilies love company, for they grow in large patches in soil where there is much volcanic ash.

The plants mature here so rapidly that during the trip to the interior, probably many varieties were missed.

The trees at Skagway (which city by the way has practically all level ground) offered a sharp contrast to the dark evergreens along

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the ocean shores. Here there were quantities of black poplar, alder, birch and aspen, all in their shiny spring attire, bordering the banks of the Skagway River, and clinging so close to the narrow gauge railroad track that climbs the White Pass Canyon, that one could reach the branches from the car windows. Along the mountain sides were blue penstemons, red and dark bluish purple sweet peas, wild currant bushes, both blue and white forget-me-nots, mimulus, wild strawberry with pink blossoms, box blueberry, dog tooth violets and bronze bells. The water came cascading down from above, and the Skagway River wound its foamy way through the White Pass below. On the opposite bank, wild goats could be seen, and yet more waterfalls tumbling over the rocks in their rush to the sea.

Along the shores of Lake Bennett were masses of larkspur, marguerites as large as Shasta daisies, blue bells, fire weed and more lupins.

All along the banks of the Yukon River, and only a few inches below the surface, was a layer of white volcanic ash varying in thickness from four or five inches to six feet. The evergreen trees growing on this soil seemed somewhat stunted, though the shrubs and flowers were as abundant as elsewhere. There were several sections of forest where all the trees had died, the bare trunks stood slanting and gleaming silvery grey, giving the appearance of a phantom forest.

The river boats use wood for fuel at the rate of one cord per hour, so it becomes necessary for the steamer to draw close to the bank to "wood up" once a day from one of the numerous wood piles ready and waiting close to the shore. The wild flowers are most alluring, but woe betide the gatherer thereof, unless he is mosquito-proof, for without any warning they literally alight in swarms and get down to business. As an Alaskan Indian girl expressed it: "They dig right down into your meat."

On some of the hill slopes bordering the river, there grows a small wild cranberry of which the bears are very fond. One day from the steamer deck, an even dozen bears were seen, in groups of two or three, feeding on this much sought delicacy. So intent were they upon their meal that they did not stir, although the steamer was quite close to the bank, until the pilot blew a shrill blast, when they scampered away much faster than one realized such clumsy looking animals could move.

The wild flowers are not the only kind that grow in Alaska. The gardens were resplendent with fragrant lilacs, roses, tulips, two varieties of Scotch brown, one all tawny brown and yellow, gorgeous yellow lupins, snapdragons, delphiniums, fox gloves, canterbury bells and huge purple violets with stems a foot long. The rhubarb stalks were immense, and the strawberries large red and very sweet.

The Skagway Florist, C. O. Walker, is known far and near as a grower of wonderful tuberous begonias, gloxinias and dahlias as large as a dinner plate. He ships tubers to New York, and even to London. On an ordinary city lot, Mr. Walker has three or four small hot houses, where he raises flowers of marvelous beauty and size. His outdoor garden was not yet in its prime, but gave promise of phenomenal growth and radiant blooms. In the whole of his garden there was not a single weed of any kind, form or description. The Blanchard gardens were also very lovely—one shrub in particular, called the Pride of London, held a conspicuous place in many of the gardens of Skagway. From a distance it resembled the Belgian Honeysuckle, though the flowers were smaller, more dainty, feathery and profuse.

The old settlers of White Horse and Dawson love to tell of having known Robert Service. One friend who still corresponds with him showed a poem written after the death of one of his children, and also a photograph of Mr. Service with the remaining twin. He now lives in France.

Around the log cabin at Dawson, where Robert Service formerly lived, the wild rose (much larger and redder than ours), the salmon berry and wild raspberry bushes grew rampant, nodding in at the windows as though they were saying to its late occupant: "Spring is calling, Come Out, Come Out". A

hornet's nest hung from one corner of the porch, and against the front of the house was a typewritten and framed copy of his poem entitled: "Good-Bye, Little Cabin."

GOOD-BYE, LITTLE CABIN

By Robert Service.

O dear little cabin, I've loved you so long,
And now I must bid you good-bye;
I've filled you with laughter, I've thrilled you with song,
And sometimes I've wished I could cry.

Your walls, they have witnessed a weariful fight
And rung to a won Waterloo,
But, Oh, in my triumph, I'm weary tonight
Good-bye, little cabin, to you.

Your roof is bewhiskered, your floor is aslant,
Your walls seem to sag and to swing;
I'm trying to find just your faults, but I can't
You poor tired heart broken old thing.

I've seen when you've been the best friend that I've had,
Your light like a gem on the snow
You're sort of a part of me, Gee! but I'm sad,
I hate, little cabin, to go.

Below your cracked window, red raspberries climb,
A hornet's nest hangs from a beam;
Your rafters are scribbled with adage and rhyme
And dimmed with tobacco and dream.

"Each day has its laugh", and "Don't worry, just work",
Such mottoes reproachfully shine;
Old calendars dangle; what memories lurk
About you, dear cabin of mine!

How cold, still and lonely, how weary you seem;
A last wistful look and I'll go;
O' will you remember the lad with his dream,
The lad that you comforted so?

The shadows enfold you, its drawing to night,
The evening star needles the sky,
And huh! but it's stinging and stabbing my sight,
God bless you, old cabin, good-bye!

CINERARIA STELLATA

The rather common greenhouse plant, Cineraria stellata, with its great variety of color is now used largely as a cut flower. Associated with almost any other flower it looks well and has fine lasting qualities. But every leaf has to be removed, as the leaves wilt so easily, even in a cool room. With the leaves removed, this Cineraria will last for a week as a cut flower. (Someone ought to try this.—M. M.)

ESCALLONIAS

By K. O. Sessions.

Escallonias were named after a Spanish traveler, one Escallon. These excellent shrubs are native of South America and a few sorts are among our most dependable and strong growing shrubs.

Escallonia rubra and rosea are common in the gardens about San Francisco Bay region, but are practically a failure here. Their leaves are somewhat roundish, rough and sticky. There are a few plants in Balboa Park and in some of the nurseries—but these two sorts are very inferior in habit and color to the three varieties that are successfully grown here.

Escallonia alba, or syn. Berteriana, is a strong growing shrub with long panicles of white blooms like small flaring bells. It is in full bloom now in the Park and about the city. If the fading panicles of flowers are cut off the plant will send out a new flower spray at once and the shrub can be kept in bloom for a long time.

E. Montevidensis has its blooming season in September and October, later than alba. Its flowers are also white but in close, compact round heads. Its general habit is low and spreading.

E. Langleyensis has delicate pink flowers in sprays—and will bloom until the holidays —provided, the old flowering sprays are kept cut. This variety makes a medium sized shrub, blooming for a long time and its flowers are excellent for cutting. It is the smallest grower and stands trimming well. There are three plants in front of the La Jolla library. They need to have the flower sprays cut off and the branches well headed in—so a new growth can become quickly established during the warm weather.

E. alba can be kept within a 10 to 12 ft. limit of height.

E. Montevidensis 5 to 7 ft. and Langleyensis 4 to 5 ft.

Two fine E. alba are on the east side, at the northeast corner of Ft. Stockton Drive and Palmetto Way.

All three varieties are good for cutting and useful to florists.

GARDEN NOTES

Miss Katherine Jones, of the University of California at Berkeley, writes that Mrs. Edith Phillips Smith, of Berkeley, has now in bloom a new strain of Montbretias from English seed. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across. Mrs. Smith knows San Diego and we hope she will favor us with some bulbs at the right planting time. The one sort of Montbretia abundant here is an excellent summer flower —but larger blooms and different shades of yellows and reds will be a valuable addition —as they are so easy of culture.

Letters from Dr. L. H. Bailey, at Ithica,

N. Y., brings information of plants gathered here.

He has identified the very extraordinary flower that was given him from Mr. Frank Taylor's garden as Billbergia Pyramidalis. Also a Chamaedorea palm on State Street as C. elegans. He writes: "Probably a dozen Chamaedoreas are in cultivation in California," but inasmuch as they seldom fruit and as it is not usual that both sexes are found together the identification of them cannot be made with much confidence. Another opportunity for San Diego—a collection of Chamaedoreas should be grown here—then some able botanist will come to study them and write a monograph of the genus and we will know about them. Horticultural opportunities are knocking at our door! The botanic garden in Paris has some six sorts of Chamaedoreas, all old plants, but only one of a kind.

Our African Holly is Sloanum giganteum, and is described in his last edition of Encyclopedia of Horticulture. This shrub produces its berry clusters in November, which are extra fine for the fruit and flower basket displays. It is very sensitive to cold so it is a success here. It came to San Diego as a gift of a few seeds from a Pennsylvania tourist, who had received it from a world traveler from Liberia, Western Africa.

Mr. David Fairchild has been along the Western Coast of Africa lately and has found a beautiful Cassia that he anticipates will succeed here—also many fine and interesting plants—of which we may anticipate hearing about in the near future.

Mr. Fred Gibson, of the Boyce Thompson Southwestern Arboretum, of Superior, Arizona, spent a week in San Diego during July. He spoke very favorably and in an interested way—of this city for establishing a succulent garden—as we can successfully grow here both the tender and the hardy sorts. Mr. Gibson says there are three Parkinsonias: P. aculeata, P. Torreyana, both of which were mentioned in the July issue of the California Garden magazine and the third P. microphylla, the one so common on the desert lands about Phoenix and is more hardy regarding cold than the other two. He has promised to send us seed of this variety.

He mentioned a yellow Argemone that will be interesting for us here, as a companion for our local white one, Argemone hispida.

He selected our Eschscholtzia Hunnemanniana seed for the Arboretum.

Mrs. Gibson and 4-year-old daughter accompanied Mr. Gibson. Friendly relations with such experts will be a great help to San Diego's horticultural developments.

K. O. SESSIONS.

Flower Show—September 10th and 11th.

CONIFERS FOR PLANTING IN SAN DIEGO VICINITY

(Continued) By J. G. Morley.

Junipers

Junipers are all natives of the Northern Hemisphere, extending through Europe, Asia and America, containing about thirty species and numerous hybrids of garden origin. Nearly all the species are hardy,—the exception being a few varieties native of Mexico and other warm sections of the Northern Hemisphere.

The diversity of character throughout this genus is more pronounced than in any other of the order Coniferae,—some are among the finest of trees, others erect-growing shrubs some of which are tall, while others are dwarf, then other varieties are prostrate, depressed and spreading, making them suitable for planting on slopes and terraces, in rock gardens, hillsides and interstices of rocky cliffs, where their trailing habit provides a good ground cover and lends a picturesque character to the landscape.

Thirty to forty years ago only a few varieties were planted in Southern California parks and gardens, viz., Juniperus Chinensis, J. Bermudiana, J. Hibernica and J. Communis,—all of erect growing habit. These varieties thrived luxuriantly. Of late years, with the rapid development of this section of the State, many others have been introduced and thrive as well as in their native habitat.

Junipers thrive in a great diversity of soil conditions. Like other trees and shrubs, they grow more luxuriantly in good soil. In their native habitats, you will find them on hills, in the valleys, growing in bogs, and in the hot arid regions with scarcely any rainfall, as along the arid mountains surrounding Imperial Valley in San Diego County, the variety Juniperus Californica provides a picturesque scene of verdure in these hot and rugged mountain traversed by the State Highway.

The erect-growing types recommended for planting are Juniperus Occidentalis, J. Californica, J. Bermudiana, J.Chinensis, J. Communis, J. Excelsa Stricta, J. Virginiana, J. Scopolorum (Hill's Silver Juniper), and J. Pfitzeriana,—this hybrid variety originated in Pfitzer's Nursery in Germany and has proven to be one of the finest of all the Junipers. It may be grown, with proper pruning and staking as a tree, and if left to grow naturally, the branches grow horizontally from the trunk, forming a flat spreading top.

The trailing or prostrate Junipers are among the finest of our garden shrubs. The various forms of type and color give them distinction of superior merit. The following varieties are among the best of this type:

Juniperus Chinensis Procumbens,—creeping Juniper, dwarf spreading habit and gray green foliage.

J. Horizontalis Douglassi (Waukegan Jun-

(Continued on page 7)

The August and Sept. Gardens

"SNAPS" FOR OLD AND YOUNG DELIGHTS TO HOME GARDENER

New Methods of Rust Control Make Growing of "Dragons" Anybody's Pleasure

By Ada Perry.

The growing season in San Diego is continuous. You can halt a gardenless existence any time of the year, call yourself an appropriate degree of dunderhead, and go out and plant several of many flowers that rank as most desirable. Among these is Snapdragons or Antirrhinum. It being planted now to bloom from November until late spring.

People begin to love these flowers as children. Snapdragons are flower jaws that can be opened and shut on soft little fingers, to produce the terror of being attacked by wild animals on days when the yard happens to be a jungle in Africa.

For Grown-ups, Also

Grown up, the same folks leave the dragons on their stalks and make bouquets of them for occasions not imaginary and probably not as delightful. So Snapdragons are planted extensively, though it is well known that the fungus disease called rust attacks their deep green foliage unmercifully. But the persistance of people to have them has uncovered a method of control that greatly encourages both professional and amateur grower.

Nurserymen had previously put Bordeaux mixture on the tail of the Snapdragon evil bird, rust. They knew this old reliable fungicide ought to tame him. But he was too slippery for them until they hit upon the scheme of creeping up on him before he feathered out. So now Snapdragons are sprayed as soon as they are half inch high and twice a month.

This need not be a long job for anyone who has regular time for his garden. He can get out a quart sprayer, measure three level tablespoonfuls of Bordeaux on a piece of paper, pour into the pump, fill the pump half full of water, plug the opening and shake it like a malted milk. The pump is then filled and ready to give the beloved Snaps their skin treatment. If a plant shows little reddish dots of the disease, don't try to cure it. Pull and burn it.

The seeds are sown in a flat of loam soil. Cover them with soil and sand, remembering they are very tiny. Put the flat in the shade seedlings to sunshine before transplanting them.

(Continued on page 7)

THE GARDEN

By Walter Birch.

August is a good month to prepare the ground for the various plants, bulbs and seeds that will go in during the next 90 days. Remember that you must return to the soil what you take out of it in plant foods, in order that you may raise plants that are really worth while.

Many people who wish to have a garden do not realize that most of our San Diego soil is deficient in humus and plant foods, and so, being full of enthusiasm, but lacking in garden wisdom, they rush out and sow seeds and set out plants on ground that is often just scratched over, with just moisture enough to make the scratching easy, and they are then bitterly disappointed because they have not got a wonderful show of blooms in a few weeks time.

With a little more knowledge they would realize that the old adage "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well" applies more particularly to the garden, and that the condition of your garden soil is about the most important feature.

So make up your mind right now that you are not going to neglect the all important claims of your soil, remembering that its quality will largely control the quality of what you raise on it. It is a constant and discouraging task to struggle with a poor soil, entailing two or three times the amount of work. and even then the result is usually unsatisfactory.

On the other hand by proper working of the ground and fertilization, you supply humus and plant foods, making the soil easy to work, easy to irrigate and hold moisture and a positive pleasure to cultivate and keep in good condition. And then the most important result, the producing of quality plants and blooms, provided you give the proper care and use quality seeds and plants. Again, you remember the old proverb, "You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." Well, I guess that gent was thinking of seeds and plants, when he made that remark!

If your soil is heavy clay, sow a sack of Gypsum or slacked lime over the surface at the rate of 100 lbs. to 700 to 1000 sq. feet of surface.. Sprinkle this down thoroughly with the hose and in a day or two apply a good dressing of strawy manure, and then after either a thorough sprinkling (sufficient to wet down 2 ft.) or irrigating by furrow, when ground is dry enough to separate and

(Continued on page 7)

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EDITORIAL

Married When Suited. The following advertisement clipped from an English garden magazine would seem to indicate that in England a gardener may be more or less hard to suit, although in this case whether it is the employment or the lady that may or may not suit him, one can only guess:

"Experienced foreman seeks situation as HEAD WORKING GARDENER; life experience Inside and Out; excellent references; married when suited.—T. W. N., Box 16, 5, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2."

English Sparrows. Last week the editor made a hurried trip up the great San Joaquin Valley to Sacramento, and then to San Francisco and down the coast. Among other impressions of the trip, possibly the most disturbing one was in connection with the observance of vast numbers of English sparrows in every town and hamlet, particularly perhaps in the San Joaquin Valley and to a lesser extent along the coast. Without doubt English sparrows are increasing rapidly and other birds are being driven out. This is more especially true of the towns than out in the open country, but this very fact is of considerable importance to the garden lover.

English sparrows have a bad reputation and one that is well earned. They are noisy, quarrelsome, dirty in their habits and certainly do succeed in driving away other birds. In some sections of the country they have done good work as exterminators of insects, but it is very doubtful if they include many insects in their city diet, where grain, seeds and refuse is readily obainable.

We owe more to birds generally than we realize. Without the constant warfare of birds against insect life we would, in time, be overcome by insects. Anything that destroys or upsets the balance nature maintains among various forms of animal life is sure to re-act somewhere, and usually the human race is the one that suffers. English sparrows, when once thoroughly established, make life so unpleasant for other birds that they move out, and our gardens suffer accordingly. Three or four large trees in the editor's back yard at various times harbor an assortment of quail, jays, blackbirds, humming birds, linnets, orioles, brown thrashers, mockingbirds, finches, robins, and a host of other migrants. Imagine these trees filled with a pack of noisy, quarrelsome English sparrows to the exclusion of all other brids and you begin to get the picture of what may be if something is not done to check their invasion. As yet they are comparatively scarce in San Diego, but sooner or later they will do to us what they have done to other localities.

Questions and Answers. Two readers have recently suggested such a column. The editor will be glad to undertake it if enough questions are asked from time to time to keep the column going. One question submitted this month as a starter is as follows:

"I would like to ask for information regarding the enclosed broad leafed grass, which has invaded our lawns within the last year or so, its name, native habitat, etc. We have come to accept the Bermuda grass with a sort of resignation, but this stranger————!!!" —M. L. DeL.

If the printers have any * * * to spare the editor will add those also. The sample proved to be one of crab-grass, Digitaria sanguinalis, an Old World annual grass. If any Garden readers have had any experience in trying to keep crab-grass out of their lawns they will apprecate the !!!! and the ****. Unfortunately there is no way of eradicating crab-grass from a lawn except on bended knees. Dig out the young plants as they appear and save yourself a lot of worry later on.

AUGUST MEETING

The August meeting of the Floral Association will be held in the Association building, Balboa Park, Tuesday evening, August 16th.

All members and friends of the Association are invited to attend this meeting. Bring bulbs for exchange if you have them. Refreshments will be served.

AUGUST WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO

By Dean Blake.

Our records show that midsummer in San Diego is reached about the middle of August, at which time the mean temperature averages the highest. The days, however, are never very warm, and the nights are uniformly pleasant and comfortable.

So little rain falls that it might be regarded as an accident, and unlike the eastern sections of our country, thunderstorms are rare and never severe or destructive. In fact, thunder is heard on the average about once in four years, and is the result of the outdrift of "Sonora Storms" in the higher elevations.

An appreciable increase in the amount of sunshine is noted over the preceding months, as the majority of the days are clear, and the cloudiness confined to the coastal regions in the early morning.

Since the record began the temperature has gone above 90 degrees but thrice, and days above 80 degrees are by no means common. The average rainfall is .09 inches, but over half of the Augusts since 1872 show no measurable amounts. Windstorms are unknown, the greatest velocity in the month being 25 miles per hour. With the prevailing winds from the ocean, the humidity is necessarily high, averaging 80 per cent.

CONIFERS FOR SAN DIEGO PLANTING

(Continued from page 4)

iper), a very fine variety, foliage of soft blue in summer changing to a rich purple in the fall.

J. Sabina Prostrata, a fine variety, forming a dense mat of soft blue foliage close to the ground.

J. Chinensis Argenta Horizontalis, with silver gray foliage.

J. Virginiana Reevesiana, a very light yellow variety of drooping habit.

J. Chinensis Sargenti, one of the handsomest of all the prostrate Junipers.

J. Commuuis Depressa, an excellent variety, suitable for gravelly hillsides.

J. Communis Depressa Aurea, similar to the preceding, except that the foliage is of golden yellow.

Dwarf Varieties.

J. Virginia Lebretoni, beautiful silvery blue foliage and compact habit.

J. Japonica Sylvesrtis —compact, bushy habit, one of the best for general purposes.

J. Virginiana Kosteri (Koster Red Cedar), an elegant variety, marine blue in color and very suitable for planting in front of groups of tall-growing coniferous shrubs.

The foregoing varieties are all recommended for those desiring to plant Junipers in this vicinity.

Visitors to Balboa Park should not fail to visit the Dahlia Garden, south of the Organ Pavilion,—at the present time there is a profusion of flowers in many colors and varieties, nearly all of which are from seedlings grown and established in the park.

The Lotus Pond beneath Cabrillo Bridge is now at its best, with thousands of lovely blooms. Stop on the bridge, look over the parapet and see these lovely flowers. The water lilies in the lagoon in front of the Botanical Building are beautiful at the present time.

Planting of fall flowers has been completed and within a few weeks thousands of asters, dianthus, marigolds, zinnias, etc., will be in bloom and add to the interesting features of Balboa Park.

"SNAPS" FOR OLD AND YOUNG

(Continued from page 5)

Pampering Weakens

Snapdragons that have been pampered are the first victims of rust. Heavy waterings at regular intervals makes a much better root system. Ordinary San Diego soil fertilized with manure is the best bed for them. The quick soft growth "snaps" make in a fancy mixture of leaf moulds and composts is not thrifty.

The color combination of soft pink and yellow flowers has been popular since Gene Stratton Porter's books were published, and it may be had perfectly in Snapdragons. Other shades are an exquisite white, a fine claret, crimson, brilliant rose and orange buff. There are tiger-striped ones also. The Majus grandiflora (tall flowering) is the finest strain. The dainty annual Linaria, which blossoms thickly with "flowers like tiny Snapdragons" is really of the same family.—San Diego Union.

THE GARDEN

(Continued from page 5)

break easily, spade to a depth of one foot, and in a few days' time rake to a fine surface. A sack or two of peat humus scattered over the surface and cultivated lightly into the soil, will help greatly to lighten the soil and retain moisture.

For lighter soils strawy manure well spaded in will help the humus content, and if this is followed by a light surface mulch of half pulverized sheep manure, put up under the name of Groz-It and half Peat Humus, worked into the surface of the soil, your ground should be in good condition to give satisfactory results.

For seed bed purposes use Peat Humus or Leaf Mold, sand and good garden soil, equal parts of each.

During the latter part of this month you may start the planting of most all of the annuals, biennials and perennials for next winter, spring and summer blooming, as well as the bulbs of Freesias, Watsonias, Callas and others, to be shortly followed by the planting of Ranunculus, Anemones and baby Gladioli, etc.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

PREMIUM LIST

San Diego Floral Association, 21st Annual Fall Flower Show, Sept. 10th and 11th, 1927, Plaza de Panama, Balboa Park

(Note changes of dates from those previously announced, also arrangement of Sections and Classes.)

Section A—Dahlias—Amateurs

Class

*1. Best Collection of Dahlias, 1 of each variety. Prize Competitive Cup to be won for three years.
2. Best Six Blooms Cactus, 1 or more varieties.
3. Best Six Blooms Hybrid Cactus 1 or more varieties.
4. Best Six Blooms Collarettes, 1 or more varieties.
5. Best Six Blooms Decorative, 1 or more varieties.
6. Best Six Blooms Fancy or Variegated, 1 or more varieties.
7. Best Six Blooms Peony, 1 or more varieties.
8. Best Six Blooms Pompom, 1 or more varieties.
9. Best Six Blooms Show, 1 or more varieties.
10. Best Six Blooms Semi-double or Duplex, 1 or more varieties.
11. Best Six Blooms Single, 1 or more varieties.
12. Best Collection Cactus Dahlia, 1 bloom each variety.
13. Best Collection Hybrid Cactus, 1 bloom each variety.
14. Best Collection Decorative, 1 bloom each variety.
15. Best Collection Peony, 1 bloom each variety.
16. Best Collection Pompoms, 2 bloom each variety.
17. Best Collection Show, 1 bloom each variety.
18. Best Collection Semi-double or Duplex, 3 blooms each variety.
19. Best Collection Single, 3 blooms each variety.
*20. Best Keeping Dahlia in Amateur Section, judged last day of Show.

Section B—General Amateurs

21. Best Collection of Zinnias.
22. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Red or Red Shades.
23. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, White or White Shades.
24. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Pink or Pink Shades.
25. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Orange or Orange Shades.
26. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Yellow or Yellow Shades.
27. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Lavender or Lavender Shades.
28. Best Six Blooms, Any Other Color.
29. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Picotte Type.
30. Best Twenty-five Blooms Mixed Zinnias, Small Mexican.
31. Best Collection Lilliput Zinnias.
*32. Zinnia Sweepstakes.
33. Best Arranged Vase or Bowl of Zinnias, Greenery Allowed.
34. Best Arranged Basket of Zinnias, Greenery Allowed.
35. Best Collection Asters, American Beauty Type.
36. Best Collection Asters, Crego Type.
37. Best Collection Asters, Victoria Type.
38. Best Collection Asters, Single Type.
39. Best Vase of Asters, Any Variety, 25 Blooms.
*40. Aster Sweepstakes.
*41. Best Collection of Annuals.
*42. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers.
*43. Best Arranged Vase, Bowl or Dish of Flowers.
44. Best Japanese Arrangement of Flowers in Bowl or Basket.
45. Best Collection of Bulbous Flowers.
46. Best Display of African Marigolds.
47. Best Display of French Marigolds.
48. Best Collection of Perennials.
*49. Best Garden Display from 50 foot lot, or less.
*50. Best Garden Display from over 50 foot lot.

Section C.—Dahlias—Open Competition

51. Best Established Three-year-old Seedling.
52. Best Collection Unregistered Seedlings.
53. Best 1926 Seedling.
54. Best 1927 Seedling.
*55. One Best Bloom Exhibited at Show, stem and foliage considered.
56. Smallest Perfect Pompom Dahlia.
*57. Most Artistic Basket of Dahlias in Show, use of other foliage permitted. Amateurs only.
58. Most Artistic Basket of Pompoms in Show, use of other foliage permitted. Harris Seed Co.
*59. Dahlia Cup for Best 6 Blooms, 1 bloom each of 6 classes, one bloom only in each vase.
*60. Best 6 Blooms, 6 Varieties. California productions. (Gold Medal Dahlia Society of California.)

Section D.—General—Amateurs

61. Best Exhibit of Potted Fibrous Begonias.
62. Best One Specimen Fibrous Begonia.
63. Best Display of Tuberous Begonias.
64. Best One Specimen Tuberous Begonia.
*65. Best Collection Rex Begonias grown in pots or other receptacle.
66. Best One Specimen Rex Begoina grown in pot or other receptacle.
67. Best Specimen Rex Begonia, San Diego Seedling, open competition.
*68. Best General Exhibit of Begonias grown in pots or boxes; open competition.

69. Best Arranged Basket, Vase or Bowl of Ferns and Begonias.
70. Best Specimen Maidenhair Fern.
71. Best Specimen Fern Other Than Maidenhair.
*72. Best Collection of Ferns.
73. Best Collection of Gladiolus; open competition.
74. Best Fern Hanging Basket.
75. Best Hanging Basket Other Than Fern.
76. Best Foliage Plant for Interior Decoration.
77. Best Flowering Vine (must be in flower.)
78. Best Collection of Cut Sprays, Flowering Trees or Shrubs.
79. Best Collection Berried Shrubs (cut sprays or in pots).
80. Best New Flower or Plant Not Before Exhibited.
*81. Best Dining Table Decoration, Flowers and Foliage.

Section E—Dahlias—Professionals

*82. Best General Display Arranged for Effect, potted plants and foliage allowed for embellishment.
83. Best 12 Blooms, any variety.
84. Best 12 Blooms Cactus, 1 or more varieties.
85. Best 12 Blooms Hybrid Cactus, 1 or more varieties.
86. Best 12 Blooms Collarettes, 1 or more varieties.
87. Best 12 Blooms Decorative, 1 or more varieties.
88. Best 12 Blooms of Fancy Variegated, 1 or more varieties.
89. Best 12 Blooms Peony, 1 or more varieties.
90. Best 12 Blooms Pompom, 1 or more varieties.
91. Best 12 Blooms Show, 1 or more varieties.
92. Best 12 Blooms Semi-double or Duplex, 1 or more varieties.
93. Best Collection Cactus Dahlias, 1 bloom each variety.
94. Best Collection Hybrid Cactus, 1 bloom each variety.
95. Best Collection Collarettes, 1 bloom each variety.
96. Best Collection Decorative, 1 bloom each variety.
97. Best Collection Fancy or Variegated, 1 bloom each variety.
98. Best Collection Peony Flowered, 1 bloom each variety.
99. Best Collection Pompoms, 3 blooms each variety.
100. Best Collection Show, 1 bloom each.
101. Best Collection Semi-double or Duplex, 3 blooms each .
102. Best Collection Single Dahlias, 3 blooms each variety.
103. Best Collection of California Dahlias, 12 blooms, 12 varieties.

Section F—General—Professionals

*104. Best Collection of Decorative Plants and Flowers, arranged for effect in space 100 square feet.
105. Best Collection of Twenty-five Shrubs for Garden Use.
106. Best Collection of Vines.
107. Best Collection of Potted or Boxed Ferns.
108. Best Specimen Sword Fern.
109. Best Specimen Fern Other Than Sword Fern.
110. Best Decorative Plant for House.
111. Best New Plant or Flower Not Exhibited Before.
112. Best Collection of Potted Plants.
113. Best Vase, Basket or Other Arrangement of Zinnias.
114. Best Collection of Zinnias.
115. Best Collection of Asters.
*116. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers.
*117. Best Civic or Service Display of Plants and Flowers, Quality and Arrangement to be Main Points.

Section G—Dahlias—Novice Class

118. Not more than 12 Dahlias, excluding Pompoms.
119. Best Decorative Dahlia.
120. Best Peony Dahlia.
121. Best Show Dahlia.
122. Best Dahlia Exhibited by a Novice.
123. Best Basket of Pompom Dahlias.

RULES

1. All exhibits must be in place and properly entered by 11 a. m. of the first day of the Show so that judging may be completed and awards made before opening. All vases, baskets, etc., belonging to exhibitors, must be called for Monday morning, not later than 11:00 o'clock. **No exhibitor will be allowed to be present while judging is going on.**
2. All pot plants must have been in the possession of the exhibitor at least three months; all other flowers and plants except collected wild flowers must have been grown by the exhibitor, except where used for table decoration.
3. The committee on awards is authorized to give suitable award for any meritorious exhibit not included in classes named above.
4. **Exhibits can be entered in one class only.**
5. Vases are loaned without charge for cut flowers in the competitive classes.
6. Exhibits are, from the commencement of the Show, under the jurisdiction of the Show officials, and no exhibit shall be removed before the close of the Show without the authority of the officials in charge.
7. Entries will not be considered by judges unless meritorious.

.8 All Exhibits must be labeled with the correct names of the plants on white

(Continued on page 13)

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

THE WEB OF LIFE

By Harry Johnson

(Continued)

The insects found the flowers a constant source of easily secured, rich and palatable food. Pollen was always to be had for the seeking and there were always a myriad of seekers. In milling over the flowers they became dusted with pollen and in their ramblings from flower to flower they unconsciously effected cross-pollination, paying for the food consumed in service rendered. Experiment has proven that until that hypothetical thing a pure stock is accomplished cross-pollination is beneficial. It serves to dilute and in many cases to mask factors that would tend to impair the vigor and success of a species. Likewise it dilutes the splendid advancing factors but the average perhaps best insures the survival of the species. Nature gets around this and accelerates advance through direct mutation.

The evolution of the flower followed naturally. At first the floral envelopes—we call them calyx and corolla—served only to protect the pollen and stigmas from the elements. They were brown or greenish and leaf-like scales hardly different from the vegetative leaves. They probably had their origin in normal leaves which, gradually assuming their protective functions, became gathered together in a more or less tight spiral beneath the reproductive organs. The stamens and pistil are of course the essential part of all flowers the other parts being accessory only. The inner members of the perianth or the petals may have been derived from the stamens as we see in the doubling of many flowers. Through the selective agency of the visiting insects the flower as we know it today evolved. Color appeared in the envelopes thus making it easier for the insect to locate the flowers when passing by, for insects are rather shortsighted and color is easier to discern than form. Probably coupled with this was the raising of the flower above the foliage thus increasing the conspicuousness. The habit of producing the flowers before the leaves in the spring is to facilitate wind pollination. Bringing the scattered flowers together first in the unilateral arrangement of the raceme, later in the multitude of variations now displayed, panicle, umbel, captitulum, etc., served to attract notice and by bringing the flowers closer together to expedite the work of the insects. The development of odors each peculiar to a species enabled the flowers to broadcast their claims to attention on every summer breeze. The insects during this period were not standing still but were becoming more perfectly adapted to their labors of pollen collection. Clumsy size gave way to ability, dull perceptions lost out before cleverness and adaptability, form changed to suit the flowers visited.

The accretions proceeded mutually. An advance on one side permitted a similar adaptation on the other. Thus the probing of the insects for sweet or nutritious sap within the flower probably led to the formation of nectar secreting glands. The insects responded by the changing of the mouth parts and the development of a tubular tongue used in sucking the nectar. It is probable also that because nectar when converted into honey permitted the storing of food reserves it influenced to a great degree the development of the social habit in the bees and their allies.

The parts of primitive flowers were probably arranged in spirals as we see in magnolias and the petals of water lilies. An advance was the further shortening of the spiral to form a whorl and thus today most of the great families of plants have their parts arranged in whorls usually of four or five series though originally there were probably more. Among Dicotyledons five members to a whorl is usual while the Monocotyledons generally have but three. Primitive flowers have a radial symmetry or in others words the parts are arranged like the spokes of a wheel so that if there were five members to a whorl the flower could be divided into five equal sectors. Such is the flower of the common Buttercup or a Butterfly Tulip. Flowers of this type are readily accessible to all insects, the nectar when present is freely exposed the pollen to be had for the taking, thus anyone might help himself. To close out unwelcome and slovenly visitors the plant with the connivance of the more perceptive insects barred the roads and locked the doors against them. Thus was the inception of the flowers whose symmetry is bilateral or even irregular.

GOOD NATURE

While the Tamil in India sings of his Palmyra palm, the Senegambian should beat his tom-tom for the Baobab.

Of all the trees I have met, this seems to me the most human, amusingly odd, and possessing a sense of humor. Sense enough not to take itself so seriously as to be offended at your laughter, and a humor that lets the wide world wag as it will yet preserves its serenity still. Sort of a Lindberghian attitude, where neither flattery nor faultfinding can disturb one's peace of mind or purpose in life.

The Baobab does not spring up, disdainful of the ground, and hasten skyward like the palm, it sits down comfortably on the earth. The one I saw suggested a very fat person squatting on the ground, knees to chin, and arms about knees. It bulged with humps and rounded bumps as such an one would in that position. The bark was like a pale gray skin, smooth, cool, and pleasant to touch as a baby's cheek. The branches grew in no order out of neck and shoulder of this absurd trunk.

Far above my head hung something like a ball on a string, and I wished aloud for a closer view. "I'll get it," said a little brown boy. Against protest, he ran up the trunk and shinned up the almost perpendicular branch. I fancied the tree chuckled when those agile bare toes tickled its fat side. The ball was an undeveloped bud. The five parted calyx, slightly open, showed sepals covered inside with a thick fur through which no ant could crawl. These sepals stay on guard till fruit is ripe. The expanded flower is like a spreading white hibiscus, 6 inches across, with purple stamens. The pendant stem is sometimes a yard long, and the hard-shelled fruit 12 inches long by 3 thick. Its pulp, slightly acid, is used in making a refreshing drink. Gum, mucilage and medicines are made from various parts of the tree. The bark yields a strong fibre for cloth, or rope, and is exported for paper for bank notes. The tree is a native of Africa's west coast, and extends from Senegal to Abyssinia. With an acacia, it is the only tree growth on the plains of Uganda. As the tree gets old, the bark has wrinkles, warts and moles, its obesity increases and furrows between humps grow deeper. In rainy season, an old tree has a way of growing bushy clumps of leaves in these furrows that give it a comical Hibernian look of raising whiskers under its chin. The wood is very soft; the natives often hollow out living trees for dwellings. Wild and runaway hogs have been found nesting in small hollows. It is willing, you see, to keep pigs in the parlor as well as pickaninnies.

J. F. Rock writes: "A tree was found large enough to accommodate thirty persons," he does not say whether it was sleeping accommodations or standing room only. The trunks are often from 20 to 30 feet in diameter. A tree less than 60 feet high, with a trunk 90 feet around must be a queer sight. Adanson,—the Frenchman for whom it is named Adansonia digitata—calculated that one 30 feet in diameter was over 5,000 years old. It has been termed the "Oldest organic monument on our planet."

No, my dear California, you cannot claim all the superlatives. Your Sequoias are not the only largest and oldest of living things. The grotesque and good-natured Baobab belongs to the same aristocracy.

GRAY GOOSE.

ASSOCIATION GARDEN VISITS

A pleasant introduction to the year's work of the Association were the garden visits held the first Tuesday of the month to the gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Mason and Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Abbott.

At the Mason garden, we find the result of the master minds of Mr. Robinson and Miss Sessions tended and watched by the appreciative hands of Mr. and Mrs. Mason. Here a patio entirely protected from the west winds, is guarded by the spreading branches of a gnarled acacia, which hugs the red tiled cornice and the brown posts of the porch and gives a natural roof for the tender growth below. The other end of the court is covered with lath. A small but delightful fountain plays in the center and gives by its color and sound the necessary eye to this study in the blending of flower color.

There are masses of fibrous rex and tuberous begonias, impatiens, ferns, vines and shrubs. Many are potted, boxed or hanging from the patio posts or laths. At this season, every begonia is fairly bursting with blooms and with such bloom as only a begonia can produce.

When we were given the privilege of seeing the interior of the home, with its collection of rare and true Chinese art, we felt that the garden and the house were one in the fusion of exquisite coloring which was so studied that the results appeared unstudied.

The grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Abbott are full of interest and inspiration. Here we find a lovely example of a formal enclosed garden with a sweep of lawn, dignified New Zealand flax and close clipped cypress hedges. On the canyon sides, we have a rare example of what can be done with native shrubs and flora mingled with cultivated varieties. Of special note is a western viewpoint or resting place built over the steep canyon side with an embrasure of cement and tile, which invites one to rest and gaze upon a hillside which is a riot of color. Reds and yellows are carried out in streptosolon, leonotus, aloes, now masses of bloom, and eucalyptus ficiolia, also masses of bloom.

Mrs. Abbott has transplanted hundreds of the native flora, bring them all down from the country and caring for them with marked understanding. She has a remarkably fine specimen of Romero or Blue-curls, which under cultivation shows huge sprays of deep blue flowers. Ceonothus, Rhus, Toyon, Matilija poppies, Oaks, Prunus and many other natives flank the canyon sides.

Of special note in the formal planting against the house, are six fine junipers, Juniperus virginius viridis corymbosa, growing in a naturalistic form without training and two trained into formal fashion. For some time the exact classification of these junipers was unknown but they have only recently been identified by the Arnold arboretum.

The visitors, about a hundred in all, say, "Many thanks", to Mr. and Mrs. Mason and to Mr. and Mrs. Abbott for the help and inspiration derived from their gardens. I am sure each one came away determined to plant where he had not planted before and to care with greater vision where he had cared before.

A. M. G.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

LATH HOUSE MATTERS

By Alfred D. Robinson.

I have been appreciably bucked up, this last month, by having three or four folks state that they always keep up with these lath house articles, to be more accurate they said they always read them, and that I now perceive was a different thing, involving nothing by way of comment. One of these asked whether I had yet received back my sprinkling can from La Jolla, and I had to confess I had not and was advancing in my desire for ill to overtake the despoiler not caring if Jaundice were the punishment, in fact after sober thought I think Jaundice would be very fitting.

I have had two letters from Dr. Bailey identifying plants, specimens of which he collected from Rosecroft. The first was the one we have known as the Giant Wandering Jew or Tradescantia, also called Dutchmans Pipe. This he writes is Spironema fragrans, one of the Commelinaceas. The other was also a very exaggerated form of asparagus or Smilax that came to me from Rust of Pasadena, this he identifies as Semele androgyna. For further information consult the Newest Cyclopedia of American Horticulture.

From questions I gather that the matter disturbing most lath house tenders in these summer days is that of shading. I have written voluminonsly but eviently not luminously thereupon so I will try again. No shade but lath is required, at least in this locality, from October to the end of May, but during June, July, August and September further protection is advisable. The Rex Begonias seem to need the most shade and the tuberous the least, in fact the latter will not do well without a strong light, lath being ample protection unless the plants are up on benches. These tuberous are grown right in the open fields both in Europe and the Northern part of this State and probably on the Atlantic side. I have found a light sheeting placed over the lath about right. The sheeting is tacked on laths six feet apart and rolled along and the laths on the sheet tied to the roof, thus it is easily put on and taken off. On windy days I have suspected that to space the lath only three feet would be better. The lath must be on top of the sheeting. In small lath houses it should be an easy matter to arrange this sheeting in the form of curtains that could be rolled up at will, in fact without any mechanical aid I do this with the shades under the glass. My chief trouble is "CATS", they will bask on this sheeting and bulge it out of shape but of course that only happens where it is suspended inside.

I am beginning to suspect that Rosecroft's main difference over which I have gloated so much may not be so much after all, for recently I have been to another lath house very noticeably warmer and there many Begonias are better than I ever grew them. Take Wettsteini, that glorious medium growing scarlet, I never really saw Wettsteini till I saw it there, a thoroughly furnished shrub with ample deep green foliage and a wealth of bloom. And I hear of seedling Tuberous Begonias in East San Diego already in bloom. Well it is these experiences that keep me humble, for visitors will keep asking me whether I went to school with Burbank and what did he think of my Begonias. They hardly believe me when I confess that the only time I ever had communication with Burbank was when he turned down my request for an article for this magazine. It has been an axiom for a million years that it takes all kinds of people to make a world, and I now realize that all the kinds visit lath houses. Today it was a florist and back in his mind was the experience with handling the so-called winter-blooming Begonias in his store, and he gave a plant, whenever he forgot himself, a bit of a shake to see if the blooms would drop, and quite often they did. Miss Sessions sent this one and I suspect she had grown tired of his shaking her plants. Frequently the charge of dropping its blooms is made against a Begonia when it is only the ripe blooms being shed. Tuberous Begonias generally do not fade on the plant, that is the blooms, but drop when ready to fade, this is really a good habit. From my limited observation I should say that the double flowers hang on the longest time often two weeks and the singles the shortest time. Failure to keep off seed pods is the chief cause of the male flower being short lived and the plant also.

There seems to be a good deal of growing tuberous Begonias from seed, so I would make the suggestion very mildly that like everything else they produce a certain proportion of inferior stuff that should be discarded. The great danger facing all amateurs and professionals, for that matter, in this plants from the seed process is getting overcrowded, there is a horroble fascination for us in numbers. We plant too much seed in the beginning and then keep too much of what we raise, after we see its inferiority. We excuse ourselves by saying that it will improve next year, knowing well that this is a poor bet, and the good stuff is deprived of its rightful place in the sun because we love to say we have so many hundreds of this or that. It is one of the main crosses of the plant breeder that he must raise thousands of seedlings to get one result that is worthy, and often that one is not there, but with tested seed the amateur does not have to endure such labor.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

Gloxinias are coming in bloom and what a luxuriant wealth is theirs in texture and color. Mine promise well, probably because they did so miserably last year and this was the last trial. I started them and treated them as roughly as possible till they showed a bud and then warmed them up and now I suppose I cannot throw them away.

The Saintpaulias look well but don't bloom, a visitor said it was later than this when they bloomed last year, but that shaking florist said they had done no good with him and a grower who had a whole house of them was sorry.

I am thinking in terms of winter specimens, I shall try to bring along small Rexes for that time, for this plant is proving one of the best for our houses.

Possibly I may be allowed to state that the Rosecroft Lath House is now very colorful, lack of time and other drawbacks prevent an invitation for a gathering of its admirers on a specific date, but it is open all the time for interested visitors.

FLOWER SHOW RULES

(Continued from page 9)

cards 2x3 inches, which will be furnished wihout charge. Names of exhibitors in competitive classes positively must not appear on exhibits until after awards have been made.

(Entries in class 117 excepted from this rule.)

9. In classes where a given number of blooms is specified, any excess or deficiency of count shall constitute cause for disqualification.
10. All exhibits are staged in conformity with the rules of the Show. Deviation from the above rules may constitute cause for disqualification.
11. In class 81, best dining table decoration, fancy cloth should not be used. Decorations should be so arranged on table as to allow space for service. Table will be judged on the basis of the floral decoration only.
12. The Floral Association invites exhibits, however small, if meritorious. Exhibits of single specimen of flowers or plants will be duly considered.
13. Baskets and vases will be judged for arrangement and quality of blooms.

* Indicates cup or other trophy in class so indicated.

A **novice** shall be considered an amateur who is exhibiting for the first time.

A display is an arrangement for quality and artistic effect.

A collection is a variety of kinds brought together.

Dahlias will be judged according to the points recommended by American Dahlia Society, which are:

Color	20
Stem and Foliage	25
Substance	15
Form	20
Size	20
	100

GARDEN DISPLAY REMINDER

The committee in charge of garden displays (50 ft. lot or over 50 ft. lot) wishes to remind those who are planning to enter exhibits that the specimens need **not be in blossom.** Variety counts in the scoring.

The Association will endeavor to furnish vases and other containers, but exhibitors are urged to bring their own when possible.

As space is limited early reservations will be advisable.

Notify Mrs. G. W. Gardner, Bayview 0346-M or Miss Winifred Sinclair, Bayview 0202.

SHOW CHAIRMEN

Professionals—Classes 104-117.
Mr. Walter Birch—Phone M. 0842.
Garden Displays—Classes 49-50.
Mrs. Geo. Gardner—Phone Bayview 0346-M.
Asters—Classes 35-40.
Mrs. R. C. Kline—Phone Hill. 0145.
Annuals—Class 41.
Mrs. Morris Strauss—Phone Hill. 3094.
Baskets of Flowers—Class 42.
Vases, Bowls or Dishes of Flowers—Class 43.
Mrs. Fred Scripps and Mrs. W. P. Brothers Phone Hill. 2142-R.
Bulbous Flowers—Class 45.
Gladiolus—Class 73.
Mrs. Edwin W. Meise—Phone Fr. 2493.
African Marigolds—Class 46.
French Marigolds—Class 47.
Perennials—Class 48.
Mrs. E. L. Dornberger—Phone M. 2231.
Zinnias—Classes 21-34.
Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs—Phone Hill. 2947.
Begonias and Ferns—Classes 61-72; 74-75.
Mr. John Morley—Phone M. 0605.
Foliage Plant for Interior Decoration—Class 76
Flowering Vine—Class 77.
Collection Cut Sprays, Flowering Trees or Shrubs—Class 78.
Collection Berried Shrubs—Class 79.
New Flower or Plant not before Exhibited—Class 80.
Mr. Walter Merrill—Phone Bayview 0601-J
Dining Table Decorations—Class 81.
Mrs. Robert Morrison—Phone Hill. 2640-J.
Display Japanese Arrangement of Flowers—Class 44.
Mrs. W. W. Wilson—Phone Hill. 4026-J.
Dahlias—Classes 1-20; 51-60; 82-103; 118-123.
Mr. John Marshall—Phone Hill. 0379-W.
Gate Receipts—Mr. and Mrs. B. Elliott.
Publicity—Mr. S. B. Osborne.
Clerking—Mrs. Elsie Case.
Judges and Floor Plans—Mr. John Morley, Phone M. 0605.
Information and Subscriptions—Mr. Ernest White.
Nomenclature—Miss Mary Matthews.
General Chairman—Mrs. Mary Greer, Phone Hill, 1550-J.
Assistant Chairmen—Mrs. B. Elliott and Mrs. John Burnham.

FLOWERS AND LANDSCAPE GARDENS IN JAPAN

By T. Wayland Vaughan.
Director, Scripps Institution of Oceanography
University of California, La Jolla, California.
(Continued)

The approaches to and the settings of the temples and palaces have been the subject of the most pains-taking thought and care on the part of the landscape gardener. The temples are sited with reference to the ground on which they stand, but the vegetation that surrounds them is the work of man, in which there has been reached that perfection where every trace of the effort of the artist has disappeared.

Later I shall show you a series of pictures to illustrate some of the grand lanrscape architecture of Japan.

I have so far told you something of the results of Japanese flower culture and the approaches to and the settings of their temples and palaces. I shall now speak more specifically of the gardens proper. These gardens were first developed by the Buddhists priests in connection with the Buddhist temples. Their purpose was entirely different from that of the occidental garden. It was to bring near to the observer some suggestion of the great out-of-doors, some splendid bit of natural landscape, and to inspire peace of spirit and meditation. It was to be an aid to the realization of a part of the fundamental teachings of Buddha. The first gardens were copied from the Chinese, but later the art received indigenous Japanese development. However, certain traces of the original Chinese influence have persisted, as a few plans of gardens will make clear. You will note that each plan shows a mountain or hill, water in some form, a pond or a stream, bridges, and islands. A mountain and water surrounding an island were essential parts of a Chinese garden.

Under Japanese development the endeavor was made to represent or suggest some actual landscape of special grandeur or beauty, or a famous scene of story or song. These representations, however, never attempted to be realistic reproductions. The Japanese artist recognized that only those features that he considered the most significant could be presented or suggested with the means at his command, no matter how great his skill. In order to learn the significant things in nature, he studied the hills, the streams, the waterfalls, the rocks, and the growth and shapes of trees. The pains he took in acquiring this information is almost unbelievable.

Besides studies of the kind indicated, he also needed to know how to control the size of the trees and shrubs and to train them to the desired forms. The Japanese can make a plant assume almost any size less than that of the normal adult. Some of the dwarf trees inside the houses are only a foot or eighteen inches high and they may be more than 100 years old. All the ornamental species are dwarfed, and include pines, **Cryptomeria**, maples, oaks, **Rhododendron**, and so on. The size is controlled by root-trimming and regulating the amount of fertilizer and water. The plants in the gardens are kept in scale with the size of the garden.

The skill shown in controlling or determining form is as remarkable as that in controlling size. The branches are bent, pruned, and weighted or supported according to needs. The result looks so natural, that it is difficult to realize that the effect is the work of man.

The gardeners are also expert in transplanting trees of very considerable size. Although I gained some information on how this is done, there is now scarcely time to describe the process. I may say, however, that I was told that a garden I admired in Tokyo was only eight years old. Large trees had been taken up in Kyoto and shipped several hundred miles on the railroad.

The study of stones is another of the matters to which attention must be paid. It has already been mentioned that there are one hundred and thirty-eight principal kinds of stones—and a number of subordinate kinds. There are sea-stones, river stones, plain and mountain stones, current and wave stones,

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water-fowl-feather-drying stones, and over a hundred other kinds. For some special stones very high prices were paid—in fact a legal limit had to be set to the price that might be paid for stones.

There are also many kinds of islands and bridges. The accessories in the gardens include stone lanterns and pagodas, and knowledge of these is necessary.

To become a master in landscape gardening is no easy task, and the fact that the truly great are only few in number should excite little surprise.

In making a garden the first step is a survey of the site and the determination of its levels. From these facts the scale is determined, and the aspect selected, and the style decided. For most gardens there is a principal view, and it is usually from the house.

After the preliminaries mentioned have been attended to, the ground is modeled into hills, valleys, and water-courses, and the stone-work done. In some gardens streams may be indicated by sand, without water. Although I have seen such a dry stream and have a good picture of it, I haven't any lantern slide illustration.

At last the vegetation is put in. If Fuji can be seen, a vista is left open for a view of it. The best Japanese gardens as works of art are virtually perfect. They are beautiful no matter from what point they may be viewed. Every component part is in proper relation in every respect to every other part. There are no better illustrations of the wizardry of the Japanese in their command of the principles of composition and balance. The effort of the artist has disapeared in perfection, and one who loves such things is entranced by the beauty of the scenes spread before him.

I should not advocate attempts by us Occidentals to try to make or imitate Japanese gardens. We have not the same attitude, spiritual, intellectual, or aesthetic. But we can learn much that we can apply. These things are:

(1) Careful study of the sites on which we purpose erecting buildings and study of what will add to the harmony of the surroundings.
(2) The visualization of an entire plan before any work is done.
(3) Mastery of the material to be used.
(4) Obedience to the laws of composition, as Conder says, "obedience to the laws of balance, contrast and continuity in line, form, mass, and color."

Lantern Slides

1. Matsushima.
2. Sacred Bridge, Nikko.
3. Autumn tints at Yamanaka (near Sea of Japan).
4. Ukimido, Lake Biwa.
5. A country scene.
6. Togetsu—Kyo, Arashiyama.
7. Autumn tints, Arashiyama.
8. Autumn tints, Arashiyama.
9. Autumn tints, Arashiyama.
10. Minomo waterfall, near Osaka.
11. Fuji from Tokaido.
12. Fuji frmo Tagono-ura.
13. Chrysanthemums, strap-like ray flowers, 3 flowers.
14. Chrysanthemums, strap-like ray flowers, 1 flower.
15. Chrysanthemums, upward curled rays, 2 flowers.
16. Chrysanthemums, part of a show, several kinds.
17. Chrysanthemums, part of a show, girl in picture.
18. Chrysanthemums and bells.
19. Peonies.
20. Wistaria.
21. Lilies.
22. Azalea.
23. Iris.
24. Cherry blossoms—blossoms only.
25. Cherry blossoms, Suma Park, Kobe.
26. Cherry blossoms, Suma Park, Kobe.
27. Cherry dance, Kyoto.
28. Arranging flowers.
29. Lilies—a flower arrangement.
30. Tea in Japan—children.
31. Ceremonial tea.
32. Utensils for ceremonial tea.
33. Serving ceremonial tea.
34. Cryptomeria avenue, Nikko.
35. Hiyeizan, Kyoto, Buddhist priest.
36. Kiyomidzu temple, Kyoto, general view and background.
37. Kiyomidzu temple, Worshippers.
38. Kiyomidzu temple. Cherry blossoms.
39. Kiyomidzu temple. Cherry blossoms.
40. Kiyomidzu temple. Autumn tints.
41. Approach to Hideyoshi's tomb.
42. Approach to Nishi-Otani. Spectacle bridge.
43. Kasuga Park, Nara. Sacred deer.
44. Kasuga Park, Nara.
45. Sumiyoshi, near Osaka. Drum bridge.
46. Miyajima.
47. Miyajima.
48. Miyajima.
49. Pines on the moat wall, Tokyo.
50. Nijo Castle, Kyoto.
51. Castle of Himeji, approach.
52. Plan of Shinjuku Imperial Palace grounds.
53. Plan of garden, party of Baron and Baroness Shidehara.
54. Plan of Japanese garden, Tokyo Botanical Garden.
55. Plan of Ritsurin Park .
56. Plan of Koraku-en.
57. Bonsai and Bonkei.
58. Garden of Heian Jingu, Kyoto.
59. Japanese garden, Mr. Yamanaka's garden, Kyoto.
60. Japanese garden, Higashi Hongwanji, Kyoto.

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61. Hirota temple at Nishinomiya, near Kobe.
62. Iris blossoms, Horikiri, near Tokyo.
63. Iris blossoms, Heian Jingu, Kyoto.
64. Raku-Raku-en, Lake Biwa.
65. Garden at Nishi-Hongwanji
66. Kinkakuji garden in snow.
67. Sarusawa pond, Nara.
68. Japanese garden, Koraku-en, Okayama.
69. Japanese garden, Mr. Nagase's, Kyoto.
70. Japanese garden, Mr. Fujita's, Kyoto.
71. Japanese garden, Hiroshima Park, Hiroshima.
72. Japanese garden, Mr. Naka's, Kyoto.
73. Japanese garden, Ginkakuji, Kyoto.
74. Japanese garden, Komiyoji Temple, Kurodani, Kyoto.

STRAY THOUGHTS

By Peter D. Barnhart.

Fallen leaves are a valuable fertilizer, and if used as they should be they will add fertility to the soil, and what is quite as important as fertilizer: friability, which is essential to successful gardening.

Applied to the Shrubbery, they are in harmony with the place they occupy, because it is natural, therefore, artistic. They hold moisture, and in decay, they are food for the shrubs, the roots of which revel in this feast provided for them, by the thoughtful gardener. In a bed of Herbaceous plants a covering of dead leaves is unsightly, and not to be thought of for a moment, by gardeners who care for tidiness, but this objection is easily overcome by placing a light veneer of soil over a covering of leaves. By this method their virtues: fertility, friability, and moisture retaining qualities are saved to the soil. Moreover less water is required for successful gardening, than if the leaves are consigned to the brush heap, and, as every California gardener knows, the water problem is one of considerable importance for solution.

Pruning of trees and of Shrubs is one item in successful gardening that is not as well understood as it should be, by the majority of gardeners. Some shrubs bloom on the new growth, others on the wood made in the previous season. Spireas belong to the last named class, and while it may be a bit late to cut them back, it may be done now, if the bushes have become large and unsightly, as they are sure to do, if left to themselves for a number of years. Severely cut back, and fed and watered the remainder of the season they will make fine growth, and be things of beauty the coming season. Our native Fremontia if cut back after flowering will produce a second crop of bloom the same season on the new growth. This is a subject that tries the patience and the skill of any gardener. It will not submit to a copious supply of water, unless the drainage is thorough, and if neglected in cultivation it is sure to die. A bush in full bloom is a gorgeous sight, and worthy the best care that may be bestowed upon it.

Clianthus Damperi is an Australian pea, of wonderous beauty when well grown, and now is the time to plant the seed, if a fine showing is to be made during the comnig rainy season of this Southland. It is a difficult subject to grow, but that is no reason why it should be neglected. No great excellence is attained without daring, and great labor. This is true of all vocations which engage the attention of mankind.

The requisites for success in the cultivation of beauty are: Perfect drainage, light friable soil, and the judicious use of water; neither too much, nor too little. Protection from birds while in its youth is very important, for birds, like all other animals, delight in good food, and young plants of all the Pea family are a feast for the feathered tribe. Here is a description of a bed of this subject and the method used in growing it to perfection:

A hogshead, such as is used for packing crockery, was sunk into the ground to half its depth, and filled with soil. Six tin cans; gallon size, with bottoms perforated, were placed equi-distance around the top of the hogshead, and plunged to their rim. They, too, were filled with soil and the seed planted July 1st, 1912. The plants grew luxuriently during the summer, drooping over the side of their artificial bed, completely hiding it with their light green silken foliage, and on New Year's day, 1913, that bed; ten feet in diameter, was a mass of scarlet flowers nestling among the foliage. The day was a misty one, and the dew hung like diamonds on the tip of every leaf. Oh! the glory, the beauty of it, has haunted the memory of this writer all these years, and now he will make an attempt to reproduce such a scene January first, 1928.

The way we grow it, it is an annual, but Bailey says that German gardeners graft it on seedlings of Colutea arborescens and grow it as a perennial shrub, the same as its relative, Clianthus puniceus, a New Zealand species.

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